FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1839. [NO. 1172.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by
M. V. JONES.
November 12, 1839. 71tf

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Dwelling House and Lot, situated on Haymount, near the residence of C. Johnson, Esq., known as Mrs. Unthank's. A great bargain may be had at private Sale, and if not sold before the first Saturday, (the 7th day) of December, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, under the Town House.
JAMES BAKER, *Agent.*
Nov. 11, 1839. 71-4w.

Grand Real Estate Lottery,

SCHMIDT & MAMILTON, *Managers.*

THE above Lottery will positively be drawn on the 1st December, 1839.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, living in Chatham county, 11 miles West of Pittsborough, my Negro man CHARLES, and his wife JUNO. Charles is of low stature, black complexion, and somewhat cross-eyed. Juno is of a brighter complexion, rather stout built, and has a scar by the side of her nose, occasioned by a burn. They are about fifty years of age. It is supposed that they have obtained a pass, and are aiming for Bladen county, where Juno's former master (John Lucas) resided. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for their delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I can get them again.
JOHN HEADEN.
November 7, 1839. 71-4w

Horse Strayed.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday night the 6th inst., a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, blaze face, short tail, back a little marked with the saddle. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or to E. W. Willkings, Fayetteville.
MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Jr.
Rowan county, 16 miles West of Salisbury, 71 3t
November 11, 1839.

Stray Calf.

A HEIFER CALF, nearly two years old, color deep red, marked by cutting off the end of the left ear, strayed from the Subscriber a few months ago. As it is nearly a full-blooded Durham calf, its recovery is much desired. It was in very fine order and of large size when it disappeared. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
E. J. HALE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

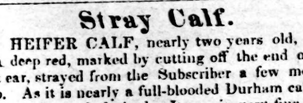
THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North, East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewoood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.
JOHN McLERAN.
CATHARINE COLVIN.
Cumberland County, *Sept.* 3, 1839. 61-cow11Dec.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

BOOTS & SHOES.



GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.
PELEG PEARCE.
Market Square.
October 22, 1839. 68tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
October 28.

Just Received,

FROM Steam Boat Henrietta & Co., a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, selected with care by himself from the best Manufactories. All which he can warrant to be of the first quality. Ladies' Gaiter, Lasting, Seal, Morocco and Calf Boots and Shoes. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions. Misses' and Boys' ditto. Also, dress Pumps, house servants and coarse negro Shoes, together with his own Manufactory, makes a complete assortment.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Shoe and Saddle Leather, sold at the lowest prices.

I want to employ two or three good Workmen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.
B. BEACH.
October 30, 1839. 69-4w

H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.
Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by
WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1839. 37-1Y

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley and John Billingsley.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands belonging to Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case have removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias and John Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring them to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment by default will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley.

Original Attachment on the undivided interest of the Defendant in the lands of Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Elias Billingsley, hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered by default against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September 1839, and in the 64th year of American Independence.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
vs.
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.
68-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.

(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.

Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Use of Piano,	3 " "
Incidentals,	50 cents.

October 27. 69-tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
October 23.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 3,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

POETRY.

GREATNESS.

Dialogue between two Roman Matrons.

Licinia—I am the happiest wife in Rome, my Livia!

Livia—I doubt it not:
But there's Flaminius' wife, the other day,
Scarce from the Forum to her house could pass,
For gratulations that her husband won
The Consulate.

Licinia—That day my Caius sat
At home with me, and read to me, my Livia,
Little cared I who won the Consulate!

Livia—And there's Lectorius has obtained a Government;
His wife will be a queen!

Licinia—Well, let her be so!
My Queendom is to be a simple wife;
This is my government, my husband's house,
Where, when he sits with me, he is enthroned.
Enough. You'll smile, but Juno be my witness,
I'd rather see him with his boy upon
His knee, than seated in the Consul's chair,
With all the Senate round him.

Livia—Yet his greatness
Must needs be thine.

Licinia—I do not care for greatness—
It is a thing lives too much out of doors;
'Tis any where but at home; you will not find it
Once a week, in its own house, at supper
With the family! Knock at any hour you choose,
And ask for it; nine times in ten they'll send you
To the Senate or the Forum, or to such
Or such a one's in quest of it! 'Tis a month
Since Caius took a meal from home, and that
Was with my brother. If he walks,
I walk along with him if I choose; or if I stay
Behind, it is a race 'twixt him and time;
And when he's back and the door shut on him,
Consummate happy is my world within;
I never think of any world without.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The name which heads this paragraph is destined to be a conspicuous one in the history of our country. Mr. Owen is a man of very high talents, of a very superior education, of a daring ambition. He has already been a candidate for Congress and is now aspiring to be Governor of Indiana. He is an infidel—an unbeliver. He avows his principles, seeks to make converts and treats with scorn the objections of those who think that a man who wishes office in this country should be a believer in the Christian Religion. He has, since his defeat as a candidate for Congress, published an address to the people of the District, which unfolds his religious opinions. This is a curious affair. It contains extracts from his former writings, showing the nature of his religious opinions, and unveiling, exactly, how much he believes. In one of these writings, he speaks of Jesus Christ as a "Democratic Reformer." He denies the authenticity of that portion of the Scriptures in which the Biography of our Saviour is contained—but admits that Jesus was "a wise and amiable man." Speaking of the Apostles and authors of the New Testament he says:

"Ignorant men invent marvels and mysteries, and imagine adventures and intrigues, and paint heroes and tyrants. But they seldom invent democratic precepts, or imagine unpretending deeds of mercy or paint gentle reformers. The inference is, that the picture drawn in the gospels had its original; and that the original was a wise and amiable man; too wise and too amiable to be understood or appreciated by those who undertook to write his history."

One would suppose that sentiments such as these would find but little support amongst a christian people. But the loco foco party paper approves of the whole. It thus speaks of the address from which the above extracts are taken:

"It is hardly necessary, we think, for us to invite the attention of our readers to this document when it is known from whom it emanated. The very name of Robert Dale Owen, connected as it is with the literary fame which surrounds it, makes any thing interesting which purports to be from his pen, but in this instance, n additional incentive is added. It is this bright star of the west defending himself and his principles against calumny and detraction, against the foul stains which *Phariseical hyprocrisy* would wish to fasten upon his hitherto unsullied reputation."

A short Sermon—how to make money.—Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? "Tom," you say "has a farm, Harry has a thousand dollars, but I have nothing." I say to you, look at your hands, and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them, or for the use of them throughout your life? If you can make a half a dollar a day with them, would it not be a bad bargain, for that sum is the interest of more than two thousand dollars: so that if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are twice as rich as he is, and when you can do a man's work and make two dollars a day, you are four times as rich, and are fairly worth four thousand dollars. Money and land therefore are not the only capital with which young men begin the world. If he has good health and is industrious, even the poorest boy in our country has something to trade upon, and if he is besides well educated, and have skill in any kind of work, and add to this, moral habits and principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to be set out in life, with a handsome capital, and certainly has a good chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps rich as any man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon the right principles, and they are these:—

1. Be industrious; Time and skill are your capital.
2. Be saving; Whatever it be, live within your income.
3. Be prudent; Buy not what you can do without.
4. Be prudent; Let your economy be always of to-day, not of to-morrow.
5. Be contended and thankful: A cheerful spirit makes labor light and sleep sweet, and all around happy, all of which is much better than being *rich.*

The bold stand taken by the abolitionists in this city for the Amistad pirates gives a bad character to New York in the South. Let our friends there console themselves with the result of the vote just taken in our election. The Abolition Assembly ticket, all told, counted *two hundred*, in a population of 350,000 souls.—*Star.*

More Patriot Troubles.—It is said that the Patriots on both sides the lines are again preparing for winter operations. We sincerely hope it is not so; but from the fact that the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Scott to make the tour of the frontier, we fear there is too much truth in the rumor.
Rochester Dem.

More Smuggling.—We learn that the ship Noble, at New York from Leghorn, brought out a large quantity of morus multicaulis trees, evidently for the purpose of aiding the silk business of the country, because while the men were lifting these trees from the hold of the ship, some of the bunbles broke open, and several pounds of good Italian sewing silk rolled from them. On opening the other bundles of trees, it was found that they were equally fruitful. The duty on silk sewings is 40 per cent. on cost and the sales have, we believe, been at about $10 per pound.—*U. S. Gaz.*

It appeared by the census of 1830, that North Carolina contained a larger number of persons over one hundred years of age, than either State of the Union, in proportion to population. There was 88 in North Carolina, with a white population of 473,000, whilst in New England, with a white population of 1,933,000, there was only 35—and in New York, with a white population of 1,868,000, but 52. Our attention was drawn to this important evidence of the salubrity of the climate of North Carolina, by noticing recently in the papers of the western part of the State, the deaths of several individuals, aged from a hundred to a hundred and twelve and fifteen, and a lady by the name of Clark, died a few days ago in Burke county aged 104 years and three months.
Wilmington Chronicle.

The Sugar Beet.—This vegetable is one among the best known for cows in winter, and is also desirable during grazing seasons. After your cows have been driven in and milked, in the evening, give them a few Beets, and not only the quantity but the quality of your morning's milk will be improved. In winter, Beets should constitute a large portion of their food. The Beet is a vegetable very prolific, nutritious, and easily cultivated. A farmer states that within one week after his Sugar Beet was exhausted the butter from the three cows was reduced from 20 to 14 pounds per week—his butter was in much higher repute, while his cows were fed on the Sugar Beet, than it had ever been before during the winter.
Farmer and Gardener.

There are three Ex-Parsons at present among the editorial corps of Virginia—Parson Fisk, of the Portsmouth Chronicle; Parson ——, of the Shenandoah paper; and Parson ——, of the Winchester Virginian. If they were no better preachers than they are editors, the church has cause for rejoicing at the riddance—for three more unscrupulous and dirtier sheets, in every sense of the word, than they emit, it has not been our fortune to encounter.
Richmond Whig.

How much of the card-playing so prevalent in all parts of the country is attributable to the fashion of admiring every thing done by Mr. Clay?—*Southern Democrat.*
How much of the stealing so universally prevalent of late in all portions of the country is attributable to the fashion of admiring every thing done by Col. Benton?
New York Express.

The following beautiful fables were translated from the French, by one of the correspondents of the New York Mirror, in which journal they were published last week:

The Bees and the Wasp.—"What a generous creature man must bee!" said a young bee; "he feeds us, gives us a shelter, and spares us even when we do him harm. I myself saw the other day, that some of us stung him, when he was giving us food, and yet he did not pause in his act of generosity. What a noble creature he is!"

"What a selfish one, rather," replied an older neighbor. "He knows very well that he gets his honey back from us with usury; that is the only reason why he feeds us in winter, and forgives our stinging him."

"That is all very well," rejoined a wasp, who happened to fly past; "man is but a selfish animal, after all. I should like to know if any body ever heard of his feeding us?"

"If he did, he would show greater folly than I supposed him capable of. None but a spendthrift is ever liberal to drones and idlers."

1.—A Knight at chess looked down triumphantly on a neighbouring Pawn. "A fine time we should have of it if all our army was made up of such fellows as you! How slow you travel! only look at me once!" so he spoke, and jumped at one spring half across the board. The Pawn said nothing, but crept on, step by step, till it became—a Queen.

2.—This, however, was not the end of it. "Did not yonder idle fellow," said the new Queen," sneer at my former low estate? Let us see if he is in a jesting humor now!" She advanced against him, and the poor Knight fell before her at the very first attack.

3.—"Is not such revenge sweet?" asked the Queen of a neighboring Castle.

"No doubt it is," was the answer. "But I am sorry to say that it betrays thy original mean extraction. The truly noble never seek revenge."

The screeching, screaming, drunkenness, vulgarity, and profanity, exhibited in Tammany Hall on the result of the election in this city, exceeds the power of description, and must have been deeply painful to the respectable men of the party sustaining the ticket. One of the radicals as a specimen of the manner of expression in the old Wigwam, cried out "Waiter, give that Whig a quart of Hell-fire!" Surely it is time for reform.—*Star.*

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times expresses the opinion that the banks will return to specie payments in less than three months. The Harrisburg Reporter intimates that it knows something!—and expresses the same opinion.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled on Tuesday last, in remarkable full force, considering the unpropitious state of the Weather. The rain fell in unceasing torrents through the day, and the punctuality of the Delegates in their attendance afforded most gratifying evidence of their enthusiastic zeal in a good cause. No doubt, many of the neighboring counties, where meetings had been held, were unrepresented, because the Delegates were deterred by the inclemency of the day, from encountering the discomforts of a soaking ride.—The Convention was, however, sufficiently full for all useful purposes, and the assertion may be safely hazarded, that never was there held in North Carolina a more imposing meeting. But few young men were present, the larger proportion of Delegates being from the ranks of the venerable in years, and the irreproachable in character. But it is no purpose of ours, to make any labored eulogy on the character of the Convention. Pressed, as we are, for time and space, we can only, this week, communicate its proceedings to the public, which has not been done without extraordinary effort on our part. Hereafter, we may indulge in more extended commentary.

It will be seen, that JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, glorious Guilford, has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair; a man, whose name has long been associated with whatever is pure in patriotism, and lofty in integrity.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, has been also recommended for the Presidency, and a pledge given to support NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE of New York, should he be the nominee of the National Convention for the Vice Presidency.

Governor OWEN, of Bladen, and JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell, were appointed State Delegates to Harrisburg.

A faithful account of the Proceedings, taken down in short-hand, will be found subjoined—"nothing extenuated, or aught set down in malice." All that we profess to give is the *spirit* of the Speakers. With these brief remarks, we willingly trust the result of the labors of the Convention with the people, having no fears that victory will perch on the Whig banner, if, in the language of its inestimable President, *every man does his duty.*

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1839.

This being the day, recommended by the Whig Members of the Legislature of North Carolina, for holding a STATE CONVENTION at Raleigh, the Delegates assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the spacious room of B. B. Smith's large building, occupied by the House of Commons, at the last Session.

JAMES MEBANE, Esq. a Delegate from Caswell, called the meeting to order, and proposed that the Convention be organized by the appointment of Gov. JOHN OWEN, a Delegate from the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, as President of the body. The motion having been put by Mr. Mebane, it was decided in the affirmative, unanimously, and Gov. Owen was accordingly conducted to the Chair, from whence he addressed the Convention, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you most sincerely, for the distinction conferred upon me by the vote just taken. The honor could have fallen on no one less qualified for the duties of the station—or no one, who had less anticipations of such a mark of favor. Wholly conscious of my inability to discharge the functions of the Chair, I should yet be wanting in duty to my own feelings, and evince a want of proper respect for the body over which I am called to preside, were I to deny myself the gratification of expressing my sense of the kindness manifested by their choice.

The objects for which we have assembled, Gentlemen, may be explained in few words; and coming, as you do, from different, and many of you, from distant points of the State, I cannot think of consuming a greater portion of your time, than is barely necessary to specify the objects for which we have convened.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of this State, at its last session, this Convention was recommended; and sanctioned, as it has been since, by the voice of our Fellow Citizens, through the medium of primary meetings, we are now here, in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to us by the sacred Charter of our Liberties. The period is drawing near, when the Freemen of North Carolina will be called on to indicate their preference for Governor of the State. How the duties of that responsible Office have been performed by the present enlightened, virtuous and patriotic incumbent of the Executive Chair, it is unnecessary to state. *His* acts are before the world, and speak for themselves, as unto wise men, who are to judge.—It is, however, only doing sheer justice to say, that he has acted well *his* part—it will be fortunate for the State, if his mantle shall fall upon his successor. Who that successor is to be, or rather, to determine whom the Whigs of the State desire for the station, is the principal object for which this Convention has assembled.

One other specific object I will name. We are to determine as to the expediency of sending Delegates to the National Convention, and to give thereby, an expression of our approbation or disapprobation of that measure. For six successive Administrations, comprising a period of nearly half a century, the affairs of our Government were managed, under our almost perfect Constitution, with consummate ability and wisdom. During that time, Agriculture, and the Arts, Commerce and Science, and the Religion of our Fathers, were nourished and encouraged throughout the wide extent of our peaceful empire. On a sudden from this high and commanding situation, has the country been thrown into distress and confusion. Misrule and corruption have crept into the Administration of our National Government; and from an elevation, where we stood the admiration of the civilized world, we have been tumbled headlong into the abyss of wretchedness and crime. How, and by whom, this has been done, it is for us, as a component part of the people, to judge; though they are matters which may, more appropriately, be referred to in the discussions of this body.

With renewed thanks, Gentlemen, for your kindness, I shall endeavor, in my feeble way, to discharge, faithfully, the duties incident to the station conferred upon me.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes and Henry Watkins Miller, Esq. of Wake, were appointed Secretaries.

The President having announced that the Convention was duly organized, on motion of Col. Long, of Halifax, the Counties of the State were called, for the purpose of ascertaining what counties were represented, and the names of the Delegates in attendance, which resulted as follows:

Anson—P. H. Winston, John A. McRae, Thomas Waddill, James M. Waddill.
Beaufort—William Ellison.
Bladen—Thomas C. Smith.
Chatham—Isaiah Burnett, Baxter Clegg.
Chowan—Robert T. Paine.
Cumberland—Robert C. Belden, John S. Pearson. Edward W. Barge, Duncan Buie, J. C. Blocker.
Caswell—Warner M. Lewis, James Mebane.
Duplin—C. D. Hill, B. T. Grady, John F. Rhodes.
Davidson—Charles Brummell, Charles L. Paine.
Davie—Caswell Harbin.
Edgecomb—Richard W. Battle, John F. Hughes.
Franklin—Nath. R. Tunstall, Jos. A. Whitaker, Benj. Foster, David Thomas.
Gates—Willis F. Reddick, W. J. Baker, Jesse Wiggins, B. Goodman, Rufus K. Speed.
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Wm. M. Sneed, Jas. A. Russell, H. W. Jones, Ivey Harris, Wm. T. Hargrove, Wm. A. Johnson.
Guilford—Geo. C. Mendenhall, James McNairy, Ralph Gorrell, Peter Adams, Wm. H. Brittain.
Halifax—Wm. L. Long.
Herford—Kenneth Rayner, John L. Taylor.
Iredell—Joseph P. Caldwell.
Mecklenburg—Moses W. Alexander.
Montgomery—Francis Locke, Green Davis, Sam'l H. Christian.
Moore—Charles Chalmers, S. C. Bruce, Donald Street.
Northampton—Absalom B. Smith, Thomas G. Tucker, S. B. Spruill.
Onslow—Daniel L. Russell, Owen Huggins.
Orange—Wm. Barbee, James Webb, Wm. A. Carrigan.
Randolph—John B. Troy.
Richmond—John C. McLaurin, James D. Pemberton.
Rowan—Junius Sneed.
Rockingham—Robert B. Watt, John M. Ross.
Stokes—Albert F. Nelson, Isaac L. Gibson, Caleb H. Matthews.
Surry—Columbus B. Franklin.
Wake—John H. Bryan, John Hinton, Hugh McQueen, Dan'l S. Crenshaw, Johnston Busbee, Adam G. Banks, H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson.
Warren—John B. Williams, Richard Davison.
Wayne—N. Washington, James Griswold, John C. Slocumb, Geo. W. Collier.
Wilkes—Samuel F. Patterson.
From the 30th Senatorial District of N. C.
John Owen.

Mr. SNEED, of Granville, with a view of expediting the business of the Convention, moved that a Committee of 13 Delegates, one from each Congressional District in the State, be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, and to report to the Convention, at its sitting to-morrow, such a course of action as they may deem proper to be pursued.

Mr. Sneed's motion was unanimously carried.

The President stated that he would be greatly relieved and obliged, if the Delegates from the several Districts would confer among themselves, and designate some member to serve upon the Committee.

On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess of 15 minutes for this purpose; at the expiration of which, the Convention having been again called to order, the President announced the following

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

First	District,	Rufus K. Speed,
Second	do.	William L. Long,
Third	do.	William Ellison,
Fourth	do.	N. Washington,
Fifth	do.	Richard B. Hill,
Sixth	do.	William M. Sneed,
Seventh	do.	P. H. Winston,
Eighth	do.	Hugh McQueen,
Ninth	do.	Geo. C. Mendenhall,
Tenth	do.	Chas. Brummell,
Eleventh	do.	M. W. Alexander,
Twelth	do.	Saml. F. Patterson,
Thirteenth	do.	C. B. Franklin.

Mr. J. H. BRYAN rose and remarked that he noticed in the Hall with great pleasure, a distinguished Citizen, and a staunch Whig and true—he alluded to Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Speaker of the State Senate. He moved that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention, not, of course, as a Delegate, but as a friend of the Council, knowing what great advantage was to be derived from his experience and patriotism.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the President invited Col. Joyner within the bar.

Mr. MEBANE said, in all deliberative bodies, certain Rules were esssential for the preservation of proper decorum. He moved, therefore, that the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons, be adopted by this Convention. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davison, of Warren, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, half past nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

The President desired any additional Delegates, who might be in attendance since the last sitting, to make the fact known; whereupon, Mr. C. C. Stowe, of New Hanover, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. MACRAE rose for information. No provision had been made, he said, prescribing the manner in which the Convention shall vote, in the event of the *Ayes* and *Noes* being demanded on any question. He thought the most convenient, just and equitable mode, was to give to each county the same number of votes it was entitled to Members in the House of Commons. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That each County, represented in this Convention, shall be entitled to the same number of votes, in the event of the *Ayes* and *Noes* being demanded, as it is entitled to Members in the House of Commons.

Mr. DAVISON was opposed to the Resolution. The members of the Convention, he said, were all a portion of the Whig family, and ought to vote on all questions, he thought, *per capita*. The Resolution would neither be an equitable or suitable one, because many counties were not represented at all. If every county in the State were represented, the case would be different.

The Resolution was not adopted.

Mr. SPRUILL moved that the Convention take a recess until 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

12 O'CLOCK.

The Convention re-assembled, when Isaiah Spencer of Orange, and T. R. Debnam of Wake, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. McQueen, from the General Committee, made a detailed Report on the matters referred to them. [The Report is of such length, that we are unable to publish it this week, but will give it in our next. It concludes with the following Resolutions:]

1. *Resolved*, That having been inspired with a deep and lively sense of the eminent practical vigor, sound Republican principles, unblemished public and private virtues, ardent patriotism, and decided abilities of

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD,

we do accordingly recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as a fit successor to our present enlightened Chief Magistrate, Governor Dudley.

2. *Resolved*, That in consideration of the pure patriotism, distinguished public services, and splendid abilities of

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY,

this Convention yields to him a decided preference for the next Presidential Term of the United States, and should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, we pledge ourselves to render the nomination a cordial and undivided support.

3. *Resolved further*, That whilst this Convention is willing to go to any reasonable extent in sanctioning such nomination for the Presidency of the Union, as may hereafter emanate from the National Convention which is to convene at Harrisburg, yet we deem it due to the objects for which this Convention has assembled, to recommend our Delegates in that Convention to adopt all honorable means which may serve to secure the nomination of Mr. CLAY by that body.

4. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the superior talents of

NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

and from the high estimation we entertain of the intrepid and efficient services which he has contributed to the important principles for which we are contending, we pledge ourselves, in the event of his being nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, to yield to the recommendation a cordial and animated support.

5. *Resolved*, That —— and —— be appointed Delegates to represent the State at large in the Harrisburg Convention; and, in case of their inability or failure to attend, that —— and —— be appointed alternates.

6. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the several Counties composing the Electoral Districts in this State, to meet in their respective Counties, to confer with the Delegates from the other Counties composing said Districts, in relation to the appointment of an Elector for said District: and that the name of such person as they agree upon, be forwarded to the Central Committee, to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

7. *Resolved*, That it be recommended by the Convention, to the Whigs of the different Counties in this State, to meet at some convenient period, for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance for the said Counties.

8. *Resolved*, That the Whig Central Committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable Address for distribution among the People of the State, on the subject of the approaching Election for Governor.

9. *Resolved further*, That the said Committee be also requested to prepare and publish a proper Address to the People, on the all-important subject of the next Presidential Election of the U. States.

10. *Resolved*, That our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Gov. DUDLEY, by the ability, purity, impartiality and Republican simplicity of his Administration, has grown extensively in the affections and confidence of the Whig party, since his present elevated trust, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Whigs throughout the State of North Carolina, hereby tender to him the homage of their warmest respect and gratitude.

The question being stated by the Chair to be on the adoption of the Report,

Mr. WINSTON rose and said, that it was due to himself, to express in his place here, opinions, which he had, elsewhere, frequently uttered in strong language. Without wishing to excite acrimonious debate, he could not, conscientiously, forbear to state his dissent to the Resolution recommending Mr. TALLMADGE for the Vice Presidency. He could not vote for it, because he considered that individual deficient in sound moral principle, which was sufficiently exemplified by his vote on the Expunging Resolution. He had shown conclusively, by his conduct on that occasion, that he was unworthy of public confidence or respect. Desirous of recording his vote against that particular recommendation, he called for a distinct vote on each Resolution.

Mr. MEBANE suggested the propriety of first taking the sense of the Convention upon the Preamble, and then, the Resolutions, in regular order; which being acceded to, the President stated the question to be on the adoption of the Preamble, which was decided in the affirmative.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the Resolutions, the 1st and 2d were *unanimously* carried.

The 3d Resolution coming up for consideration, Mr. TROY moved to amend it, by striking out the word *instruct*, and inserting *recommend*. He believed that, in venturing upon instructions, the Convention transcended its powers. The motion was agreed to, and the Resolution *unanimously* adopted.

The 4th Resolution being now under consideration, Mr. SNEED said, that it was with great diffidence he rose in this body to make any remark. Certainly, he had no wish to provoke discussion, but he felt it his duty, at all hazards, to say frankly, that Mr. Tallmadge's course had been such that he could not command *his* support. He was willing to go as far as he that goes farthest, to displace dishonest men, and put honest men in power, but he could not sanction the nomination of Mr. Tallmadge. He had various objections to him, but would state only one—his vote on the Expunging Resolution. If the Whigs of North Carolina chose to vote for a man, with such a load of political sin resting on him, he could not help it. He did not say he would oppose his election by any extraordinary means, but certainly he could not yield him his support. He never would, directly or indirectly, countenance that most abominable of all abominable acts, the mutilation of the public records of the country.

Mr. MEBANE observed, that he considered union and harmony in our deliberations, a matter of much more importance than the nomination of Mr. Tallmadge, or any other person. The *great object* of the Whigs was, to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency, and to effect this, almost any honorable concession should be made. For the sake of union, therefore, he moved to strike out the 4th Resolution, with a view, if the motion prevailed, to substitute something in its place.

Gen. PATTERSON observed, that it was possible some of the members of the Convention had not marked the phraseology of the Resolution. He would take the liberty of reading it again. (Having read it, he resumed.) It will be perceived that no absolute nomination is made, but a conditional one only, subject to the decision of the Harrisburg Convention. It declares that, if Mr. Tallmadge should be the nominee of that body for the Vice Presidency, *then*, that we will cordially support him. He had as great objection to his vote on the Expunging Resolution as any gentleman possibly could have, and had so stated in the Committee, but he yet thought, that his distinguished public services, and his hearty co-operation in defence of Whig principles, entitled him to such a pledge as is contained in the Resolution.

The question on striking out was negatived, and the Resolution, as reported, was adopted with but few dissenting voices.

The 5th Resolution coming up for consideration, on motion of Mr. Rayner, it was referred to a Committee, with instructions to recommend to the Convention the names of suitable individuals for the purpose contemplated by the Resolution. The Committee as named by the Chair, consisted of Messrs. Rayner, Mendenhall, Bryan, Mebane and Davison.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Resolutions were *unanimously* adopted without amendment; and the Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Joseph W. Scott, a delegate from Cabarrus, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Committee of five persons were appointed by the Chair, to communicate to Mr. Morehead his nomination by the Convention, and its wishes that he will accept the same. This Committee consists of Messrs. Caldwell of Iredell, Hinton of Wake, Webb of Orange, Patterson of Wilkes, and Long of Halifax.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee to whom was referred the 5th Resolution, reported a Resolution to fill the blanks in the same with the names of Gov. OWEN and JAMES MEBANE, Esq. The Resolution was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davison, the Central Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur by sickness or otherwise, among the Delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. PAINE moved a re-consideration of the 10th Resolution, and called for the reading of it, which having been done by the Clerk, he went on to say—

That the motion was not submitted because he differed from the Committee, in the estimate placed upon the character and services of Gov. Dudley. He agreed with them fully, and had the highest respect for the public and private virtues of that officer. He moved its reconsideration from motives of expediency. He believed that to pass it, would, in the first place, be transcending the legitimate functions of this body. We were sent here for particular purposes only. Those purposes have been accomplished, but we want to go farther and express opinions not within the sphere of our authority. It might be asked, why he did not oppose the Resolution when reported this morning? He could only say, that though struck at the time with its inappropriateness, he was carried away by the current of feeling with which the Resolution was evidently received. He objected also to the Resolution, because it represented the Executive in the attitude of Governor of *a party*, instead of Governor of the State. He referred in terms of deserved censure, to Mr. Van Buren's course in his recent tour, in that, in so many words, he avowed himself the head of the Democratic Party only, not the Executive of a free and great people. He thought there would be some inconsistency in our doing in one case, what under almost similar circumstances, we severely reprobated. He objected, also, to the Resolution, because its passage would place Gov. Dudley in an awkward and extremely delicate position.

Mr. BRYAN said, he should exceedingly regret debate, particularly of a disputatious character, on a Resolution of this kind. He really could not see how it involved the consequences and inferences of his friend from Chowan. The Resolution might be passed with propriety, even if Gov. Dudley had been elected by Van Buren votes. What does it affirm? Why, that our present Executive, by the purity and patriotism of his Administration, and by his Republican simplicity, has grown in the confidence of the Whig party. Is this saying, or intimating, that he is the Governor of the Whig party only? Certainly not. Gov. Dudley, it is true, was elected by the Whigs; but now, as his term of service is drawing to a close; when his whole Administration has been thoroughly approved; when no man can lay his finger upon a single act entitled to blame, we propose to tender him the homage of our warmest respect and gratitude. But by so doing, how can we subject ourselves to the charge of partizanship, or of making him the Governor of a party? The phraseology of the Resolution might not, perhaps, be faultless, for men in giving expression to the overflowing effusions of the heart, were not accustomed to weigh every word in golden scales, lest there should be *here*, a word too much, or *there*, a word too little. With regard to the objection about transcending our legitimate authority, he saw no weight in it. The procedure was one of ordinary usage, and a case in point just occurred to him. When Gen. Washington was about to retire from the Presidency, after a term which had been distinguished by violent party conflict—when, though as pure as an icicle, attempts had been made to sully his spotless reputation—a Resolution was passed, with but few dissenting voices, eulogizing in the highest degree, and in the most emphatic language, his conduct while in office. Mr. B. concluded by expressing his hope, that the Resolution would not be re-considered.

Mr. PAINE, though he had listened with satisfaction, to the remarks of the gentleman last up, was not convinced that he had assumed an untenable position. He was still persuaded, that, to pass the Resolution in its present shape, would subject the Convention to the charge of partizanship. The vote of thanks to Gen. Washington, alluded to, was not a case in point. That was done, when both parties were together, and was their joint act, and no exception was, or could be taken, to the complimentary Resolution. But, this body was a Convention of *Whigs* only, assembled for specified purposes; and he repeated his opinion, that to pass the Resolution, as it had been adopted, would be to imitate the very course which was so much reprobated by the Whigs in the conduct of Mr. Van Buren; would subject them to the charge of a dereliction of principle. Through their Presses, and in the very Preamble, which had been adopted this morning, the course of the President, in throwing himself into the arms of his partizans on his recent jaunt, and figuring as the Head of *a party* only, had been severely commented on; and, yet, they were now about to turn round and do the same thing, themselves. There was, he thought, more danger of our doing too much, than too little. He was willing to say much more of Gov. Dudley, than the Resolution expressed, but he was not willing to compromit the principles of the Whig party, or the interest of the Whig cause. The phraseology might be so altered as to remove his objections to the Resolution, and if the re-consideration was agreed to, he would endeavor so to modify it. As it now stands, Gov. D. is made the Officer of a party only, and no other inference can be fairly drawn from its language.

Mr. MCQUEEN said, that the Committee, in reporting the Resolution under discussion, had no other object than to give expression to the feelings of respect and affection towards Gov. Dudley, which they believed were entertained by a large and respectable portion of the people of the State. Though assembled for specific purposes, there was no reason in the world, why, having accomplished those purposes, they should not pass a Resolution of this character—no reason, why they should not do justice to the merits of the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. They could not undertake to speak for the Van Buren party, as to their estimate of Gov. Dudley's claim to public gratitude, but, certainly, they were authorized to speak for the Whigs, and to say that they entertained an exalted opinion of his public services and gratitude for the fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his station. He had no particular objection to an alteration in the phraseology, but he could not see how the Governor was made, by the expressions used, the head of a party only. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Bryan,) had so lucidly explained the matter, that nothing further was necessary. He would remark, however, as to the exception taken, that they were transcending their powers, that nothing was more common than for public bodies to pass Resolutions, not immediately within the sphere of their delegated powers, and he went on to cite analogous cases. The Resolution met with the unanimous sanction of the Committee, and he could not, for his life, see any solid reason, why, if Gov. Dudley had deserved the approbation of the Whigs of the State, the Convention should not say so. The Resolution did not eulogize him, because of his exertions to promote the Whig cause, or because he had covered the Whig party with the ægis of his official protection; and in no aspect, which could present itself, did it represent him as the Governor of *a party*.

Mr MILLER said, that he thought it due to himself to state briefly the reasons which would induce him to vote for the re-consideration. Whilst he was willing to go as far *individually* as any one, in commendation of the public conduct and services of Gov. Dudley—for he deserved, richly deserved, the highest from every citizen of the State—yet he doubted the propriety of the Convention's adopting the Resolution reported by the Committee. Whether the Executive *deserved* the compliment, was entirely a different question from the one whether it should be given him in the manner recommended. It has been remarked that "words are things," and the party controversies of the day prove that the maxim is strikingly true, at least in politics. Our object should be, not to invite attack from our opponents, but to guard against it whenever such caution may be consistent with the dictates of duty. All know how easy it is to distort the meaning of expressions, hastily put together, and how ready party zeal is to construe any such expressions to promote party ends. This Resolution speaks as from *a party*—conveying commendation from persons of a particular political creed. It says, the Executive "*has grown extensively in the affections of the Whig party.*" And that, "*we in behalf of the Whigs of the State tender him our respect and gratitude.*" Now one of the chief causes of apprehension and complaint on the part of the Whigs has been, that National or party politics have had too great an influence on State Officers—that they have been a kind of Aaron's rod, swallowing up every thing else, and thereby destroying the line of distinction which should always exist between the National and State Governments.

Again: it might, very properly, be inquired whether the Convention would not be going too far in retaining the resolution with its present phraseology. The Convention has assembled for specific purposes—purposes indicated by the resolutions passed at the primary meetings, which meetings were held in accordance with specific recommendations. How many of such meetings have delegated us to tender the respect and gratitude of the *Whig party throughout the State* to any one? And though they may be willing, and no doubt are, to commend the course of the Executive, yet we ought to have some regard for the scruples of those who feel a delicacy in voting for the resolution with its party feature. In the preamble to the resolutions, we disapprove the course of Mr. Van Buren in making *party* speeches and receiving *party* commendations. Are we willing to countenance the first dawnings even of attempts to induce the Executives of the States to imitate such a practice, who, more than the President, should abstain from any thing of the kind? Rely on it, when the people begin to pass *party* compliments on their State Officers it will not be long before the Officers will begin to return *party* thanks.

Besides, it may be placing the Executive in an unpleasant situation by provoking the attacks of his political opponents. The main object should be to get rid of the *party* feature of the resolution—this is what those who advocate the reconsideration wish, and should it be carried, he (Mr. M.) would then introduce a substitute for the resolution which he begged leave to read:—

"*Resolved*, That our present patriotic and enlightened Executive, E. B. Dudley, for his honest and able administration of the affairs of the State, deserves the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens."

This resolution, he said, would relieve us of the difficulty, and as our wish should be to obtain unanimity, he hoped it would be substituted. None wished to withhold a compliment from Gov. Dudley—none certainly could desire to pay it, more than himself, for he was justly entitled to the gratitude of his State; but he could not vote for the resolution in its present form.

Mr. DAVISON said the Resolution just read would, he thought, satisfy all, and express just what was proper to be said, and no more. Those who opposed the reconsideration, seemed to misunderstand the object of the motion. The opposition to the Resolution arose from no desire to withhold merited commendation from Gov. Dudley, but from a wish to have its phraseology altered.

Mr. MCQUEEN said he did not misunderstand the matter. The Resolution only undertook to speak for the Whigs, and, though much had been said about the analogy between our proceeding and Mr. Van Buren's conduct, there was not the slightest similitude. Nor did the Resolution at all conflict with the Preamble, as stated. In that, the President of the United States is charged with throwing himself into the arms of his partizans; but is this Resolution an Executive act? It comes from those who having scrutinized the conduct of an Executive Officer with an impartial eye, do not wish to separate, without offering him some testimonial of their feelings. It is not intended as a barren compliment, but as a just tribute to exalted merit. North-Carolina had never yet been accused of lavishing too much praise on her public men, or of cherishing her talented sons with too solicitous care; the complaint was more common, that they were treated with cold and frigid indifference. But, (continued Mr. McQueen) it has been again asserted by the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Miller) that this body will, by passing the Resolution, transcend its delegated powers. He had asked with boldness, who had been sent here to pass such a Resolution? It was true, they were not specifically charged with this matter, but who (asked Mr. McQ.) will complain that the Convention took the *liberty* of passing such a Resolution, if it can be so characterized. Was any thing more common than for District Conventions, convened for a specific purpose, to pass Resolutions of a general nature in relation to extraneous matters—matters, at least, not coming appropriately within their range of jurisdiction?—The same remark would apply with equal force to Legislative bodies, which frequently adopted complimentary Resolutions, having no legitimate connexion with the business devolved upon them. The objection about exceeding the powers of the Convention was of no force, and should not be urged. Who would object if the Van Buren Convention, which, it was said, would shortly assemble in this City, were to take it into their heads to eulogize some of the champions of the Administration in Congress? Certainly no one. He hoped the Resolution would not be re-considered, for it was eminently just and true in all its parts. It was not the work of the heart alone, but of the judgment also. Feeling, it was true, had dictated, but sound judgment approved it.

The question being now loudly called for it was put by the Chair, and the Convention refused to re-consider by a very decided vote.

Mr. RAINER alluded to the recommendation of the Central Committee, that this Convention should appoint Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, from those Districts, in which provision had not otherwise been made. With a view of ascertaining what vacancies existed, he moved that the Clerk call over the Districts. This was accordingly done, and it was found that appointments had been made in all the Districts, but the Newbern, in which a District Convention will shortly assemble for the purpose. [The following are the names of the Delegates:

First District—Charles R. Kinny. *Second*—William Cherry. *Third*—Joseph R. Lloyd. *Fourth*—no appointment.—*Fifth*—Dr. F. J. Hill. *Sixth*—Wm. H. Battle. *Seventh*—Jno. B. Kelly, *Eighth*—Henry W. Miller. *Ninth*—Dr. N. M. Roane. *Tenth*—Dr. Isaac Burns. *Eleventh*—Col. Thos. A. Allison. *Twelfth*. Wm. A. F. Davidson. *Thirteenth*—Col. B. S. Gaither.

Gen. PATTERSON rose and said, that in the existing state of things there was a heavy obligation due from the Whigs of North-Carolina, to the Whigs and Conservatives of New York, for the gallant stand they had taken in the cause of our common country. He therefore proposed the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, that whether or not the Whigs and Conservatives of New York have gained a victory in the recent election in that State, they are entitled to the gratitude of their brethren throughout the Union for the noble and firm stand they have taken against the unwarrantable interference of Executive power and influence boldly and unblushingly put forth to control the will of the people.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the affirmative by acclamation.

Mr. MAC RAE offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to Mr. B. B. Smith, for his generosity in offering to the Convention the use of his House during its deliberations.

Mr. MAC RAE presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered to their Secretaries, for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of their appointment.

On motion of Mr. Spruill,

Resolved, That the Whig papers of the State, be requested to give publicity through their columns, to the proceedings of the Convention.

No other business remaining to be transacted, Gen. Patterson rose and said, that as the labors of the Convention had drawn to a close, he would read a Resolution which had been laid on the table by a member of the body (Mr. Hughes.) It was as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John Owen for the able, dignified and impartial manner, in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The question having been put upon its adoption, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

A motion having been made, that this Convention adjourn *sine die*, the President, Gov. OWEN, rose, and remarked as follows:

I am, gentlemen, so sincerely impressed with a sense of my incapacity for the duties of the Chair, that I readily attribute the Resolution, just adopted, to the motive by which I am confident it was prompted. It is due to no merit of mine, but is dictated by a spirit of kindness and forbearance, on your part. I have been very often honored by the people of this State, with flattering tokens of approbation, but I have never enjoyed in any situation greater happiness and satisfaction, than I have experienced in my association with this body.

I have made it a rule through life, whenever called to act in a public capacity, to contribute to the extent of my ability, my full quota of service. Under the influence of such feelings and determination, I have resolved to accept the appointment of a State Delegate to the National Convention. Though my presence, like that of the head of every family, is indispensable at home, I must forego every other consideration but the success of the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

Perfect unanimity, gentlemen, is unattainable in any deliberative body, where its members have intelligence to understand, and independence to give expression to their opinions. A sufficiency of it has obtained here for all useful and practical purposes. I part from you all, gentlemen, with unfeigned reluctance and regret, and if permitted so to express myself with this *injunction*—LET EVERY WHIG DO HIS DUTY. Not only let him be active at the Polls, but in his neighborhood, let him constitute himself a nucleus, around which he may rally friends to his country's cause, and thus lay broad and deep the foundations of its prosperity and happiness. I will detain you no longer, Gentlemen.—This Convention stands adjourned without day.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

REPORT

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of the charter, the President and Directors have the pleasure herewith to submit to the meeting a statement of the affairs of the company up to this time.

A detailed statement has so recently been laid before the stockholders, that the Board deem it necessary only to particularize their operations and progress since their last report. It will afford you no less gratification to learn, than they derive from being able to state, that these have equalled the expectations of the warmest friends of the enterprize.

Since the last meeting 27 miles of the road have been opened, and we have now in daily use 130 miles; leaving but 30 miles to be completed.

The contractors have very judiciously employed their forces first on the most difficult portions of the work, in consequence of which, the banks will have become so settled, as to be ready for the superstructure as soon as they are arrived at; the balance to be graded is so light, that without detriment to the work, the superstructure may be laid down as that portion of it advances. The grading of the whole line will be completed within this month, and as the superstructure is already laid on a portion of it, and Iron rails and sills furnished where they will be required, and in a forward state of preparation to be used as soon as the grading is finished, the accomplishment of the whole work within the year is confidently expected.

The Board had supposed, and so stated in their last report, that a sufficient number of Locomotive Engines had been procured for the service of the road until it should be completed; but the transportation of produce and merchandize has so far exceeded their anticipations at this stage of its progress, that they have been compelled within a short time to add another to their stock, and have found difficulty in furnishing a sufficient number of Cars for such an increased service.

In addition to the ordinary freights upon the road, a large amount of merchandize destined for the interior of the State, has been carried over it as the most expeditious and convenient mode by which our Western merchants could obtain their usual fall supplies. And we have assurances that large quantities of the produce of our North Western counties, will seek a market through the same channel.

These gratifying results, confirm the anticipations of those who embarked with so much spirit, in this improvement, and establish its character, as a *great National work*.

It will now be generally conceded, that as a base from which lateral branches may be extended into the interior of the State, affording advantages and convenience to the greatest number of its citizens, no improvement remains to be made, or has yet been suggested, which can rival it; and should our Legislature continue to pursue the wise and patriotic policy which has actuated its last two sessions, in regard to the Internal Improvements of our own State, it would be difficult to estimate its advantages—not only to the country through which it passes, but as the surest means of filling up our more fertile counties of the West, with a wealthy and enterprising population.

A fourth Steam Boat, as indispensible to a line of the length of ours, and carrying the great daily mail, has also been received within the last month.

There is not a line of Boats in the country which has performed as much or difficult service, as that owned by this company—yet we have great satisfaction in stating, that except when prevented by the *greatest violence* of the storm, we have never failed to deliver our mail; and that in no instance have we failed to carry it over the Rail Road and Stage line, in contract time. Our failures under any circumstances have been but few, perhaps fewer than upon any other continuous mail line of 330 miles; and such is the rapidity with which the mail is conveyed by this route, that even though it be delayed 24 hours it is in advance of any other line through the country, or any line in which it has been heretofore transported. It is due to those who have the superintendance of the road, and we take pleasure in making the statement, that although portions of it have been in operation over two years, and our trains have never failed to make their appointed trips, no accident of moment has ever occurred on it.

Under a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted with perfect unanimity at their meeting in May 1838, urging the President and Directors to press the completion of the whole road as speedily as possible, that portion which had not been previously contracted for, was in the course of the following Fall put under contract to be paid for in the scrip of the Company at one and two years.

The first emissions of this scrip will within a few months become due, and are to be provided for.

Since the formation of the Company, there has been received from various sources, as detailed in the statement of the Treasurer, $1,858,865 07
Expended and appropriated, 1,822,191 73

Leaving in the Treasury, $36,673 34

The receipts have been on the State's subscription for stock, $600,000 00
Individuals, do. do. 701,944 43
Bonds and Notes of the Company, $395,506 24
Notes of the President and Directors, 75,000 00 470,506 24
Account of Transportion, 86,414 40
$1,858,865 07

Of the above, there is due on accommodation, $282,666 67
Scrip to Contractors, 63,961 79
To be paid within 6 months, 123,877 78
$470,506 24

In the absence of the Chief Engineer the amount of scrip which will have been issued upon the completion of the work, cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but will not probably exceed $150,000 00
Payable monthly in nearly equal instalments during the years 1840 and 1841.
Add the above amount payable within six months, $123,877 78
Cash for Iron, Spikes, &c., expected daily, 16,000 00
To Contractors on the R. Road within 60 days, 50,000 00
Makes the immediate liability of the Company, $189,877 78

And payable within 2 years, $339,877 78

The resources of the Company are,
The capital remaining unsold $144,500 00
Amount due from stockholders, 53,505 57
Horses and Stages, 25,000 00
Bills receivable, 12,049 50
General Post Office, 9,756 00
Probable income from the line, 180,000 00
$424,811 17

These views of the subject are necessary to decide what recourse the Company will suggest for meeting the demands which will exist against it.

In the present condition of the country, it would be vain to attempt to dispose of the remaining capital, and equally so, to attempt to raise funds out of our own State.

The current expenses of the Company will be much reduced by a reorganization of the Engineer corps, and the sale of our extensive stage establishment, which will be made as soon as the road is completed; after which, we may also, expect an increase of revenue.

Could the debts, payable within the succeeding two years, which have been contracted in constructing the road, be postponed, no doubt is entertained that a satisfactory dividend might be paid to the Stockholders the ensuing year; otherwise, the profits from the line must be appropriated to the discharge of those debts. This has been the *resort*, with scarcely an exception, if there exists *one*, of every similar improvement in the Union. The Chevalier de Gerstner, a highly distinguished Foreigner, having examined minutely every R

New York Election.—The recent election in the State of New York renders it certain that the forty-two electoral votes of that State will be given against Mr. Van Buren. The popular vote is many thousands against him, and this under the most adverse and unfavorable circumstances for the Whig party.—The Western Districts have not turned out, because the Van Buren strength is so feeble that it scarcely makes a show of opposition. But, even with this drawback, the votes of the State have repudiated him and his measures by a most unequivocal expression of opinion.

This auspicious result gives a new face to the politics of the country. It is the beginning of that series of Whig successes which must end in the overthrow of the existing dynasty. With New York on our side we can count upon more certain votes for the nominee of the Whig Convention than Mr. Van Buren's friends can count for him. With these things in prospect, we look forward, with confidence, to the immediate organization of the Whig party in every State in the Union.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The following is the language in which the Albany Argus gives up all claim to success in New York. The triumph is the most complete that the Whigs have ever achieved. They have now

A Whig Governor,
A Whig Lieutenant Governor,
A Whig Senate,
A Whig House of Assembly—

and this in the State from which Mr. Van Buren sprung. His is the first instance in which a President was abandoned by his own State.

FROM THE ARGUS.

That such a result will be a source of disappointment and mortification to the friends of the democracy, here and everywhere, we do not doubt. We had cherished the hope—great and unscrupulous as we well know the efforts of the combined opponents would be—that our great State, with the gratifying results and glorious impulses all around her, would have stood proudly, and worthy of her old renown, in the front rank of the Democratic States. If we have been disappointed in this reasonable hope, it is by no means in a spirit and tone that produce despondency," (&c. &c. &c.)

Candid, if not Honest.—The Evening Post says the Whigs lost the City of New York because they subscribed but a *small amount* to carry on the election, and because they were unable to poll spurious votes. It is true that in these respects the Locofocos had greatly the advantage of the Whigs. With the Government Treasury at their command, and the Inspectors of Elections of their own kidney, they could buy as many votes as they needed, or, whenever they were at a loss, could admit spurious votes.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

It is a noticeable fact that, in Cayuga County, the Van Buren party succeeded, by placing two avowed and notorious *Abolitionists* on their Ticket. These are the fellows who talk of being in favor of Southern principles!

Thomas D. Sumter, grandson of Gen. Sumter, has been elected to Congress from South Carolina, to fill the place of the Hon. J. P. Richardson.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, 2 P. M. has the following paragraph:

Hurrah for the U. States Bank.—Specie Payments Resumed.—The U. States Bank post notes, made payable in this city, are now regularly redeemed at maturity by the U. S. Bank in New York.

An extract of a letter dated Milledgeville, Nov. 9, says:—"There is a strong feeling against the Banks here. There is but little doubt that they will be required to pay Specie before long or lose their charters. The Bank of Milledgeville has been protested in 900 cases, and I am told they will be sued on each in a Magistrate's Court. The Legislature is decidedly Administration, and will cry aloud and spare not, where Banks are concerned."

Approved Government Shaves.—The Galena Gazette of Oct. 26, gives the following as "another specimen" of Land office operations at that place. What per cent on the *shaves* does the Government Receiver get?

"On Friday and Saturday, previous to the Land Sale, a large number of settlers entitled to preemptions, proved up their rights. The Receiver refused to take Illinois money except on the branch at Galena. Of course specie was in great demand. The settlers sold their Springfield and Alton money at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the amount of many thousands of dollars. On Monday it was announced by the Receiver, that Springfield and Alton money would be taken!—In consequence, this *same money*, which was sold at a discount on Saturday, was all purchased by other settlers at from 5 to 10 per cent. *premium*, thus enabling speculators to shave both sides of the face in true 'modern style.'

A Government Failure.—While complaints are being made of Bank suspensions, it may not be amiss to notice those of Government. We understand our Receiver of Public Monies, in Cincinnati, is unable to meet the fair demands upon him of the Head Department. A gentleman gave us to understand yesterday, that he had in possession a draft from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in amount less than $100, upon the Receiver at Cincinnati, and the answer when called upon, was '*no funds.*'

A draft of the Commissioner of the General Land Office dishonored for want of funds—amount due less than $100!!

Cincinnati Whig.

Small Change.—The city authorities of Wilmington (Del.) have authorised the emission of $50,000 in sums under $1, for the purpose of making change.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Let it be recollected that the authorities of Wilmington, Delaware, are loco foco *professedly*, in every sense of the word. They were elected but a few weeks since. Loco focos are opposed to shin plasters! Bah!—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Death of the Giraffe.—We learn, with regret, that one of the two beautiful Giraffes, owned by Messrs. Welsh & Co. and exhibited in this city a year ago, died on Friday, in Newark, New Jersey. These animals cost about twenty thousand dollars.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to give notice that a Public Meeting will be held at the Court House in this town, on the first Tuesday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the Board of Internal Improvement will meet for the purpose of opening Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company. The attendance of all persons interested in this great State enterprize is earnestly solicited.

J. W. HUSKE,
T. J. CURTIS,
J. C. DOBBIN,
D. O'HANLON,
E. J. HALE,
} *Committee.*

Fayetteville, November 16, 1839.

The above notice is issued by direction of a number of citizens, casually assembled on Saturday last, before whom a letter of Gov. Dudley's was laid, proposing to summon the Board of Internal Improvements at any day which might be agreed on by the citizens of this place. The 3d of next month was selected, as the earliest suitable day, consistent with the giving of due notice.

We have great pleasure in making the annunciation, because we believe that there is at present a concurrence of circumstances justifying a hope of success; and that at all events it will afford another opportunity for the citizens of Fayetteville to show their willingness to do *their* duty in this matter. We have as little fear that we shall be deceived in them, as we have of the ultimate accomplishment of the work if *all* unite whose interests are at stake. The Committee hope that gentlemen from the country, and particularly from this county, who may feel a desire to promote the best interests of the State, and especially of this portion of it, will attend on the occasion, and lend what aid they can to the cause.

We are authorized to state, that the Governor has called a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, to be held in this town on the 2d proximo, for the object stated in the above notice.

We are informed that at this meeting the Board will probably receive a report from Major Gwynn, in relation to the survey and probable result of the work contemplated at Nagg's Head, he having been directed, whilst recently in Europe, to give his attention to some works of a similar character. From the report of so skilful and practical an Engineer, it is hoped that more definite information may be obtained, as to the practicability and utility of the enterprize, than any heretofore possessed.

THE MAILS.—That most provoking but common occurrence, a failure of the Northern mail, happened yesterday; and was in this instance particularly annoying, as we ought to have heard by it of the arrival of the British Queen, with news to the 1st inst., and the full result of the Massachusetts and Michigan elections. If we receive a mail this morning, we will endeavor to crowd the news into a postscript.

COTTON.—It will be seen that this staple has fallen in all the markets. It is as high in this place as at Augusta, Georgia, and almost as high as in New York. The prospect is not good for a rise. See Markets.

S. CAROLINA NOTES.—We are glad to be able to state, that South Carolina notes, with the exception of Hamburg and Georgetown, are readily taken here in all transactions except payments at Bank.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The insertion, in full, of the proceedings of the Convention held last week, excludes some other matter, among others, the proceedings of the Whigs of Duplin. The reader is referred to the preceding page.

It will be seen that 36 counties were represented—a greater number, it is believed, than were ever before represented in a political convention in the state.

We learn that the most enthusiastic feeling pervaded this highly respectable body, and that as regards the nominees for Governor and President, there was but one voice. No one thought of any other candidates than Clay and Morehead. For the Vice Presidency, there was, as will be seen, some difference of opinion. But that is a minor point.

As to the Delegate from this District to the Harrisburg Convention, our readers will recollect that the District Convention which met at Rockingham on the 16th July last, appointed Edward L. Winslow, Esq. of this town. But we are authorized to say, that in consequence of the state of his health, Mr. Winslow has been compelled to decline the appointment, and that the Delegates from this District in the State Convention, unanimously selected John B. Kelly, Esq. of Moore county, to supply his place,—a selection which we are happy to say meets with the universal approbation of the Whig party, so far as we have heard. We have therefore taken the liberty of placing Mr. Kelly's name in the list.

THE ELECTIONS.—The result in New York is, that the Whigs have carried both Houses of the Legislature, as stated in our last. So that the State is Whig in all its branches. A Whig Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate and House of Delegates, a majority of Whigs in Congress, and the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge to the U. S. Senate secured. This is glory enough for Mr. Van Buren's native State, and is wonderful, when we consider the army of office holders in that State, and the four months' electioneering tour performed by the President himself during the late Summer.

The Senate consists of 20 Whigs and 12 Tories. The House of 68 or 70 Whigs, to 58 or 60 Tories. Whig majority on joint ballot, either 16 or 20. Not *less* than 16. Leaving out the city, the Whigs have gained 6 or 8 members.

MICHIGAN.—On the same days that the New York Whigs were doing battle manfully for their principles and their country, the Michigan Whigs were engaged in the same glorious work. And the result, it is believed, is the rescue of that young but vigorous State, *for the first time*, from the spoiler's grasp. The following is the latest intelligence, from the Cleveland Herald of the 8th.

"*Later.*—The Rochester is in, with Detroit papers of Thursday morning. She left Detroit last evening, and a respectable gentleman of Ohio, who obtained his intelligence at the latest moment before the sailing of the Rochester, informs us that returns had come in sufficient to place the election of Woodbridge, the Whig candidate for Governor, *beyond question*, by a majority ranging from 500 to 800. The Locos had given up, and acknowledged themselves beaten. A Whig majority in the House was considered *equally certain*. Probably a Whig majority in the Senate.

"The Locofoco majority for Representative to Congress in Michigan last year was 142. The Advertiser states that in the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Oakland, and Jackson, the Whigs have an aggregate gain of 656, and that, should the remaining counties do *no better than they did last year*, Woodbridge will have five hundred majority.

"Off Hats to Michigan! She is now a Whig State."

MASSACHUSETTS.—It is possible that the Whigs have lost their Governor in the Bay State. A variety of local causes combined to render Everett unpopular, the most prominent of which were, that he favored the passage of the law commonly called the 15 gallon law, forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in quantities less than 15 gallons, and that his opponent, Morton, the Van Buren candidate, was a thorough-going Abolitionist. There is still some uncertainty about the result.

Abbott Lawrence is elected to Congress from the Boston District, to supply the place of Mr. Fletcher, resigned, and Mr. Baker is elected in the Hampden District, in place of Mr. Alvord, deceased. All these, those elected as well as the former members, were Whigs.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.—The Lafayette and Franklin Banks of Cincinnati, Ohio, have resumed specie payments. And the Bank of Illinois has refused to suspend.

A rumor was current in Philadelphia, a few days ago, that the banks there were preparing to resume on the 1st of January. The North American says, that though this may be an unfounded report, there is good reason to believe that the banks are aiming steadily at such a result, and determined to hasten it forward as speedily as possible. When Philadelphia resumes, the South can and will follow.

FOREIGN.—The ship Oxford has arrived at New York in 18 days from Liverpool, with papers 2 days later than by the Great Western.

The news is considered rather unfavorable. Money matters were worse and worse. Stocks were down and heavy of sale. The specie in the Bank of England was reduced to £2,000,000, whilst its circulation was £17,000,000. The Directors had applied to government for an order in council to authorize the issue of notes under £5. The application was not granted.

Cotton had declined slightly. Wheat and Flour had risen. American Flour sold at 38 to 42s.

The news caused a fall of stocks at New York.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—Since this war was *ended* the last time, by Gen. McComb's Treaty, the Indians have murdered about 70 Whites, and in return have lost but *two* of their number. So says the Editor of the St. Augustine Herald.

On the 3d inst. a party of about 50 Indians fired upon seven men, who were escorting a baggage wagon from Fort Micanopy to Fort Wheeling. One man was mortally, and another severely, wounded—and 3 mules and a horse were killed. The Indians plundered the wagon of tents, provisions, powder, &c. and made their escape.

THE FEVER.—The deaths by yellow fever at Augusta have amounted to 243, of whom 206 were whites and 37 blacks. The disease has disappeared. At Mobile, also, several days had passed on the 10th, without a new case, and the absentees were returning. The fever still prevailed at the latest dates, at Natchez, Vicksburg, and generally along the Mississippi.

ST. AUGUSTINE.—This town, heretofore so celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, has this year suffered greatly by a singular disease, called by some the yellow fever, by others a bilious fever, and by others the "broken bone fever." It is said that those attacked undergo something of the feeling of being broken on a wheel. There have been upwards of 500 cases, and about 50 deaths.

Pensacola, too, has been visited by the yellow fever.

The Carolinian says it is glad to see Mr. Deberry's address published in the shape of a circular; "as we believe (says that paper,) the simple perusal of it by every citizen, will establish all we have charged him with." This being the honest opinion of the Editor, it is not a little surprising that he has never published that address in his own paper. That would be doing something towards getting it into the hands of "every citizen."

Before the election, the Carolinian said that the circulation of the Observer among all the people of the District would be sure to elect Mr. Morris. Being quite willing to try the experiment, we urged the Editor to quit printing his own paper, which would never effect that object, and commence circulating the Observer. The Editor did not take our advice *then*, and Morris lost his election. We fear he will not take our advice *now*, and that consequently "all the Carolinian has charged Mr. Deberry with," will *not* be established.

Either the Carolinian has no confidence in its own assertions, or it did not wish Mr. Morris elected, and does not wish all it has charged Mr. Deberry with to be established. It may hang on either horn of the dilemma.

"Uncle Toby," of the Carolinian, is still mounted on stilts. He is so puffed up with the idea of his own greatness, that he looks down with huge contempt upon such "little" affairs as the Observer. It is evident that when he gazes with such complacency on his own mammoth sheet, that he *sees double*, and that by the time he gets hold of the Observer his vision becomes sobered down. If it were not a hopeless task to attempt to convince the Editor of the error of any opinion he had ever formed, we might argue the point with him, and endeavor to convince him that the Observer is larger than the Carolinian, with nearly twice as great a circulation, among real *bona fide* unsolicited subscribers, not made up, like the Carolinian's, by begging men to take it for nothing—the government paying—and a bad bargain, too, for both the reader and the purchaser.

We cannot affirm that the Observer is very large, but we hope it will grow bigger hereafter; and that without the aid of government funds lavished as pay for party services. Whilst we conduct it, we desire to look only to the people to sustain it, as they have heretofore done. Rather than receive a salary from government, as Editor, we would seek some other employment. We would consider an offer of that kind as an insult, and not as justifying a new inflation of vanity and conceit, where, like the frog in the fable, any addition to the stock of these humors, might produce an explosion.

The Carolinian may talk as much as it will of "personal abuse," but we do not intend that it shall soon forget that it connived at the manufacturing of two letters out of one, for the purpose of deception; and that it vouched for the "*literal truth*" of a document whose falsehoods and forgery have been repeatedly exposed. If that be offensive to the nerves of the Carolinian—if that be "personal abuse"—we cannot help it. We should be recreant to the cause of truth and morality, if we failed to expose such tricks. No ridiculous affectation of a contempt the Carolinian does not feel, shall deter us. That veil is too flimsy. It is but a poor cover for the Carolinian's wounded vanity at the failure of its efforts to "*write down the Observer.*"

Extract of a letter, dated

"———, (Anson County,) Nov. 8, 1839.

"The Van party are making strong efforts to get a circulation for their papers in this county. Any person can have a Tory paper sent him *gratis*, by leaving his name with certain leaders of the party; but I believe the Whigs generally prefer taking the Observer and paying for it."

THE TORIES AND ABOLITIONISTS.—The reason Gen. Root ran so far behind the Whig vote in the 3d Senatorial district of New York, was, that previous to the election he denounced the abolitionists, and thus arrayed that faction against him.

In Massachusetts, Morton was the avowed Tory-Abolition candidate for Governor, and Sedgwick for Lieut. Governor.

And yet the Tory papers at the South talk of a league between the Whigs and the Abolitionists!!

BLACKING.—Mr. Leonard, now at the Lafayette Hotel, has presented us with a box of Paste Blacking, which exceeds, in facility of application, polish, and preservative qualities, any thing of the kind that we have ever seen. It is intended for harness, as well as boots and shoes, and does not smut.

Extract of a Letter dated

Selma (Ala.) Nov. 6, 1839.

"About 110 days have passed since we have had rain, but strange to tell the crops have not been better in five years. Fields which it was thought in August would not produce 500 lbs. to the acre, are yielding 800 to 1000. My crop has not had the first bole of open cotton wet. Our river has not been so low for 18 years. Those who have not wells 500 feet deep on the black lands, are compelled to haul water from 5 to 10 miles. The cattle travel one day to water, and the next to the pen."

Extract of a Letter dated

"Marion (Ala.) Oct. 24.

"We have the driest times here that I ever knew in my life. Water is selling in the canebrake at one dollar per gallon, and scarce at that; but we have plenty about Marion yet. We have had a great many Camp meetings about here of late, and there has been a vast number of conversions in this County. We occasionally hear of Churches where from fifty to one hundred persons have joined at a time."

A painful rumor has been in circulation here for several days, the amount of which is, that Hon. Edward Stanly and William L. Kennedy, Esq. of Beaufort, have gone to Virginia, to settle an affair of honor—Mr. K. being the challenger. Just as our paper goes to press, a report is in circulation, whether true or false we know not, that the parties were arrested on their way to the battle ground, and bound over.

Raleigh Register.

The Utica Democrat says that "Mr. Van Buren can be re-elected without the vote of this State."—This may be or it may not be, but in the meantime if re-elected at all, it must be without the vote of his native State!

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 2d inst., by Joseph Ewing, Esq. Mr. MASTIN BOLES, to Miss ELIZA McKENZIE, daughter of Mr. Hector McKenzie.

In Richmond county, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Mr. MILES I. RUSH, of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of William P. Smith, Esq.

Also, in the same county, on the same evening, by the Rev. W. N. Peacock, Mr. HUGH McRAE, of Anson county, to Miss FLORA McRAE, daughter of Daniel McRae, Esq.

In Anson County, on the 14th instant, by James Gordon, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM JARMON, to Miss SYDNEY CASON, second daughter of Rev. Elijah Cason.

In Macon county, Ala., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. R. B. Daniel, Dr. MILES OSBOURNE, formerly of Anson county, N. C., to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late James C. Pegues, of Chesterfield, S. C.

In Bibb County, Geo. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. G. F. Pierce, Mr. CLABERN WALL, of North Carolina, to Miss AMERICA GROVE, of the former place.

At Lincolnton, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Farr, Dr. JAMES H. LYTLE, to Miss JANE H. REINHARDT, daughter of David Reinhardt, Esq.

DIED,

At Donaldsonville, Louisana, on the 21st of Oct., aged 24, WILLIAM RICHARDSON GREEN, Esq., son of Mr. J. Green, of Rosedale, near Georgetown. Mr. G. three years ago left his home in this District to establish himself in Louisana, where he soon acquired, from his talents, education, and admirable morals, the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Recently appointed District Attorney, and with every prospect of an honorable and distinguished career before him, he was attacked with congestive fever, which after an illness of only four days terminated his life.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In this county, on the 4th inst. BIDDY ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Anson Bailey, aged 3 years and 1 month.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., Mr. JOSEPH A. POTTER, of Cranston, R. I., but for the last nine years a resident of Wilmington, aged 32 years.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on the 30th ult., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. JAMES BRANCH, son of the Hon. John Branch, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

Departed this life, at Cheraw, on Tuesday the 12th inst., firmly relying on the merits of her Redeemer, Mrs. CLAUDIA K. PRITCHARD, in her 55th year, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but for many years a much beloved resident of Cheraw.

On the 6th inst., near Port's Ferry, at the house of Mrs. Davis, Mr. DAVID B. MENDENHALL, a native of Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 16, boat Seawell, with Goods for A. M. Campbell, E. A. Harper, J. W. Baker, Gardner & McKethan, Boon, Caison & Co., E. W. Willkings, E. J. & L. R. Clark, Cook & Co., Phœnix Company, U. S. Arsenal, J. B. Marsh, A. W. Steel, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Yarbrough & Ray and C. Belcher, of this place; and for Jacob Douthit, Stedman & Ramsay, G. S. McLean, J. & W. Horn and Michael Brown, of the interior.

Also, on the 14th, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter Messenger, with Goods for Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, H. & E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, M. R. Willkings, Thos. C. Blake, H. Leete and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place; and for R. A. King, E. Mitchell, Council & Bower, J. Council and G. Womack, of the interior.

Also, on the 19th, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter Diligence, with Goods for sundry merchants of this town, and for Lash & Brother, Clark & McIntosh, Beaver Creek Company, Springs & Shankle, R. A. King, D. Clark, Stockton & Huggins, W. F. Watt & Co., J. G. Cams, R. Reid, Taylor & Chaffin, N. B. Taylor, H. Coffin, J. M. A. Drake, J. & R. Sloan, Salem Manufacturing Company, McAdoo & Scott, Waugh & Thomas, J. Jacobson, T. Shelly, Joshua Bonner, Waugh & Murchison, W. P. Waugh and Green Womack, of the interior.

Also, on the 19th, Henrietta S. B. Co's Lighters Nelson and Sam Patch, with Goods for merchants of this town, and for C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, J. Henshaw, J. & W. Murphy, H. Gaither & Co., R. Foster, D. M. Cole, T. L. Cowan, M. Brown, Richmond Manufacturing Company, C. J. Williams and J. M. Dick, of the interior.

DEPARTRD, on the 15th, Steamer Cotton Plant, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

Also, on the 19th, boat Seawell, with Goods for W. McL. McKay, E. W. Willkings, H. & E. J. Lilly, Wm. P. Hanna, Geo. McNeill, D. B. Robinson & Co., C. J. Orrell, P. P. Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, B. Rose and Yarbrough & Ray.

Also, on the 14th, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighters Diligence, Expedient and Wster Witch, with Cotton Yarn, Flour, &c., for sundry merchants of this town.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7.—Brigs Ponce from Porto Rico, Perseverence from Cuba, Ceylon from Havana, Leonard from Jacksonville; Schr. Merchant from Charleston. 11.—Brig Trio from Nassau, (N. P.;) Br. Schr. Dunmore from Harbor Island. 12.—Brig Annawon from Fall River; Schr. Regulus from New York. 14.—Brig Rowland from Boudoinham, Maine.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—November 20.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Butter,	17 a 22	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 9½	Salt,	80 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 75 a $3 00
Corn,	60 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$5 a $5½	Wheat, new	80 a 90
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 15.

Turpentine $2 30 a 2 40; Tar 1 10 a 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse 35 a 40; Rice 3 50 a 3 75.

CHERAW MARKET—November 15.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 9 to 10; Corn 75 to 80; Flour 8 50 to 9 75; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½, Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 50 to 62½; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 15.

Flour has risen, and sells at 6 25 to 6 37. Corn 70. Cotton 9½ to 12½, a decline of ½—dull.

AUGUSTA MARKET—Nov. 14.

Cotton, sales of the week 600 bales at 8½ to 10½ cents, principally at 9 cents. On the 14th, 9 cents was the highest that could be got for prime square bales from the warehouses. From wagons, the price was ⅛ to ¼ less. Exchange on N. York 10 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS—Nov 6.

Cotton 10 to 13; receipts from Oct. 1 to Nov. 6, 85,507 bales.

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270 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
94 ditto Laguira and Cuba ditto,
20 ditto "Government" Java,
23 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 boxes white Havana Sugar,
50 boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 half do }
Lump and Louf Sugar,
Imperial, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea Tea,
5 qr. casks old Madeira Wine,
15 do. do. sweet Malaga do,
25 boxes Tin Plate,
250 kegs Cut Nails,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
November 20, 1839. 72-3w

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs,
And a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.
JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will end on the 6th of December. The Spring Session will begin on Monday the 6th of January. Tuition as heretofore.

Classical Department, { W. J. Bingham, Jno. A. Bingham, A. H. Ray, } Principals.
English Department, { A. H. Ray, S. W. Hughes.
Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1839. 72-5w

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.
November 15, 1839. 72tt

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Jno. H. Montgomery *vs.* William M. Gaines.

[*Attachment.*—Summoned for Garnishee, Thomas Waddill, Sen.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William M. Gaines, the defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Gaines, so that he may appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Montgomery county, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to demur, replevy or plead, or Judgment will be granted by default, and the defendant's property sold to satisfy the complaint of the Plaintiff.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
72] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The British Queen had not arrived at New York on Saturday last.

It is still uncertain who is elected Governor of Massachusetts. The probability is, that there has been no election, as the law requires a majority. In that case the Legislature, which is Whig, will have the selection to make.

The Whig majority in the New York House of Delegates is ascertained to be 12—say 70 Whigs to 58 Tories. The majority on joint ballot is therefore 20.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 9th inst. states that Trowbridge, Whig, is elected Governor, and that the same party has carried both branches of the Legislature. In the Lower House there are 52 members, of these so far the Whigs have 30; Van Buren 10. In the Senate there are ten members elected this year, of these the Whigs have 5 certain, and probably 2 more, the Van Burenites 2 certain and 1 doubtful.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.
E. LOVE.
Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

For Sale,

45000 BRICK,
200 casks LIME,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
10 casks Rotten Plaister,
8 ditto Water Lime,
6 ditto Roman Cement,
10 kegs Lathing Nails,
30,000 Laths,
100 bushels Hair for Plaistering.
Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.
J. E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1839. 72-4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, made at October Sessions, 1839, of said Court, I, as Administrator of Silas Billingsley, deceased, will, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Laurenceville, proceed to sell the following

NEGROES,

Belonging to said Estate, viz:—Peter, Robbin, Dick and Harry, Fellows; Fanny, Delphy, and two Children, one male and one female; Tamer and Louisa, Women, and John, a Boy.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
THOS. E. SCARBOROUGH, *Adm'r.*
November 14, 1839. 72-ts

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of I. A. & B. L. DUMAS, at Stony Point, in Montgomery county, will dissolve agreeable to the terms of its own limitation on the 1st day of December next. Therefore, this is to say to our friends and customers, that we will expose at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th December, the balance of our STOCK OF GOODS at that place,—the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.

Also,

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of B. L. DUMAS & CO., in Richmond county, is on this day dissolved by mutual consent, and we take the liberty of informing our friends and customers generally, that they have our warmest thanks for their liberal patronage heretofore extended, and further say that we have reduced the price of our Goods in order to close business, and will offer at Public Sale, on the 24th December next, the balance of Stock then on hand, &c. All persons indebted to either concern by account, due up to the 1st day of January last, will call and close the same by cash or note previous to the day of sale at Stony Point. Those failing to comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as longer indulgence cannot nor will not be given.
ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.
November 16, 1839. 72-3t

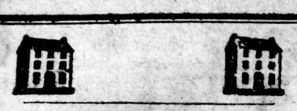
☞ The Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three weeks, and forward account to the Postmaster at Dumas's Store, N. C.

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.
T. BOSTICK, P. M.
November 5, 1839. 72-2m

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.
JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

August 28, 1839. 60-3m

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
215 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1208 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
30 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 66-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1½ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2½ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 22, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 48-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $237,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George Co., Va.

Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Brownet North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last, ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

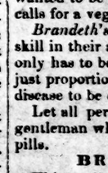
FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken Daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But here have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PRINCIPLE. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y